Black History is Oklahoma History
This page offers free Oklahoma Historical Society (OHS) resources related to the Black experience in Oklahoma. Find articles, images, videos, podcasts, webinars, materials for educators, and more at okhistory.org/blackhistory.

African American Newspapers on Microfilm
The OHS Research Center houses the largest collection of Oklahoma newspapers in the state. Listed below are titles and founding dates of newspapers in the OHS collection.

- **Ardmore**
  - Baptist Rival, 1902
  - Indian Territory Sun, 1901

- **Boley**
  - Beacon, 1908
  - Boley Informer, 1911
  - Boley News, 1918
  - Boley Progress, 1905
  - Boley Weekly Progress, 1926

- **Bookertee**
  - Bookertee Searchlight, 1917

- **Castle**
  - Castle News, 1908

- **Clearview**
  - Clearview Patriarch, 1913
  - Clearview Tribune, 1904
  - Lincoln Tribune, 1904
  - Patriarch, 1913

- **Fallis**
  - Fallis Blade, 1904

- **Garvin**
  - Garvin Pioneer, 1908

- **Guthrie**
  - Guthrie Progress, 1903
  - Oklahoma Guide, 1892
  - Oklahoma Safeguard, 1894
  - Western World, 1902

- **Langston**
  - Church and State, 1911
  - Langston City Herald, 1891
  - Western Age, 1904

- **Muskogee**
  - Baptist Informer, 1909
  - Daily Search Light
  - Muskogee Lantern, 1902
  - Muskogee Cimeter, 1901
  - Muskogee Comet, 1904
  - Muskogee Star, 1912
  - Oklahoma Independent, 1936
  - Pioneer, 1898
  - Saturday Evening Tribune, 1913
  - Tattler, 1915

- **Oklahoma City**
  - Black Chronicle, 1979
  - Black Dispatch, 1914
  - Ebony Tribune, 1926
  - Oklahoma Dispatch, 1983

- **Taft**
  - Taft Enterprise, 1912

- **Tulsa**
  - Oklahoma Eagle, 1921
  - Oklahoma Sun, 1920
  - Tulsa Guide, 1906
  - Tulsa Star, 1913

All-Black Towns in Oklahoma
Learn about All-Black towns in The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture. The Oklahoma History Center also offers traveling exhibits about All-Black towns. okhistory.org/encyclopedia | okhistory.org/historycenter/rentable

OHS QUICK LINKS
The Gateway to Oklahoma History
gateway.okhistory.org
Search and view historic photographs, newspapers, maps, and documents.

Research Online Catalog
okhistory.org/catalog
Explore OHS holdings including manuscripts, maps, oral histories, film and video, photographs, books, periodicals, and newspapers. Select materials are available to view online.

The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture
okhistory.org/encyclopedia
Read more than 2,600 entries about the people, places, and events that shape Oklahoma's history.

Film and Video on YouTube
youtube.com/OHSfilm
youtube.com/kforarchives
View selections from OHS Film and Video Archives and the WKY KTV KFOR Archives on YouTube.

Oral Histories on YouTube
youtube.com/OHSaudioDept
Listen to oral history interviews.

Historic Places
State Historic Preservation Office
okhistory.org/shpo
Explore the National Register of Historic Places and the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory.
Manuscript Archives
The OHS Manuscript Archives contain paper items including letters, scrapbooks, and journals, personal or business-related records and correspondence, brochures, and ephemera. The collections listed here include a variety of materials pertaining to African American history in Oklahoma.

Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher Collection 2006.55: includes a marriage certificate, greeting cards, 1992 Langston University yearbook, a working manuscript and research for her autobiography, and other personal items.

African American School Records, Garvin County 2007.31: records of teachers in District 46. The schools included are Sweet Home, Avery View, and Avriett View.

Charles and Barbara Burton Collection 2008.96: publicity material for the musical performances of the Burtons.

Clara Luper Collection 2012.188: contains decades of correspondence, event programs, flyers, business information and church information collected by civil rights leader Clara Luper. The collection covers the last forty years of Luper’s life.

Currie Ballard Collection 2007.148: created by Currie Ballard, a collector of African American historical items; collection includes letters, commission records, and ephemera.


Chickasaw Nation Constitution and Laws Collection 2013.255: a copy of the Chickasaw Nation Constitution and Laws. Laws regarding Freedmen are included.

Dunbar High School (Shawnee, OK) Alumni Association Collection 2011.136: scrapbooks, newspaper clippings, and alumni information for the high school.

Eileen Charbo Collection 1983.226: manuscript about Dr. George Tann, an African American doctor in Indian Territory.

Eleanor Casey Collection 2020.024: contains 365 documents relating to the life of Rebecca McIntosh Hawkins Hagerty; includes slave transactions, correspondence, legal documents, family history, and medical documents.

F. D. Moon Collection 1997.016: letters written by or received by Moon, 1932–1940, when Moon was in charge of the African American schools in Wewoka, a leader of the Langston Alumni Association, and an advocate for higher education.

Federal Writers Collection 1981.105: ex-slave narratives and biographies of African Americans in Oklahoma. Collection also contains information on towns, monuments, and schools.

Finley-Slaughter Family Collection 2009.159: diplomas, certificates, licenses, and awards from the lives and careers of Dr. Gravelly Eugene Finley Sr., Gravelly Eugene Finley Jr., Wyatt Hardy Slaughter, and Saretta Slaughter Finley.

Hannah Atkins Collection 2007.114: personal papers, publications, news clippings, speeches, political material and memorabilia documenting Atkins's years of public service and involvement in politics, women's issues, education, and civil rights.

Issac Kimbro Collection 2008.161: materials related to Evelyn La Rue Pittman and her lyric theater compositions.

Jake and Joan Diggs Collection 2007.110: contains Diggs family papers with a focus on the lives and careers of Jake and Joan Diggs; includes business and personal correspondence, ephemera, and financial, legal, and administrative documents.

Dr. James L. and Lois L. Mosley Collection 2010.69: documents related to the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers during the 1940s–1950s.

Jerusalem Community Missionary Baptist Church Collection 2010.79: four record books from the church in Washington, Oklahoma. Most feature pastor B. F. Daniels and were recorded by secretary Myrtle Goff.

Jimmy Stewart Collection 2006.75: collection includes manuscripts, photographs, and audiovisual materials. Steward was a leader in the Oklahoma City Civil Rights Movement.

John Harrah Collection 1966.020: handwritten letter from Cherokee attorney T. M. Wright to Colonel Garrett at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation thanking officers and soldiers of 40th Iowa Volunteers for ending theft after the War of the Rebellion.

Katie Mae Watkins Collection 2008.28: Includes scrapbooks highlighting the career of civic leader Katie Mae Watkins.


Kevin Cox Collection 2013.227: items relating to the career of Oklahoma State Representative Kevin Cox including programs, newspaper articles, correspondence, and papers related to the Oklahoma Legislative Black Caucus.


Martha “Marti” Hayes Collection 2013.292: certificates, newspaper clippings and correspondence regarding Martha Hayes’s appointment to the county election board.
Oral Histories

Slave Narratives
In the 1930s, the Federal Writers Project employed writers to interview individuals who were formerly enslaved. These interviews bring to light stories of Oklahomans native to the land and of those who moved to the area after the Civil War in hopes of establishing a new home. The narratives from Oklahoma are also unique in that they include experiences of those enslaved by American Indian tribes.

The WPA Oklahoma Slave Narratives by T. Lindsay Baker and Julie P. Baker frames these narratives through extensive research on the interviews. This book is available at the OHS Research Center.

Indian Pioneer Histories
In conjunction with the Works Progress Administration about 25,000 oral histories were conducted across the state. Those who were interviewed provided insight about what life in Oklahoma was like prior to and during the annexation of the Twin Territories. digital.libraries.ou.edu/whc/pioneer/

OHS Oral History Collection
Among oral histories collected by the Oklahoma Historical Society are hundreds of interviews exploring African American history in Oklahoma. Included are authors, community leaders, veterans, educators, and citizens. Oral histories from political leaders and historians are also available. Just a few highlights from the collection include:

- Hannah Atkins
- Governor Henry Bellmon
- Wayne Chandler
- Colonel Major Clark
- Dr. George Lynn Cross
- Rev. Charles Davis
- Charles Ellison
- Ralph Ellison
- Ernie Fields Sr.
- Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher
- Dr. Eddy Faye Gates
- Ed Goodwin
- James O. Goodwin
- Ira Hall
- Rubye Hall
- Archibald Hill
- Fannie Hill
- Senator Maxine Horner
- Rev. W. K. Jackson
- M. W. Lee
- Clarence Love
- Frederick Douglass Moon
- Zella Patterson
- Julius Pegues
- E. Melvin Porter
- Representative Don Ross
- Edna R. Slaughter
- James “Jimmy” Stewart
- Jack and Mildred Todd
- Wesley Young
- Veterans of World War II

Oral Histories on YouTube
Select oral histories from the collection are available on YouTube. youtube.com/OHSaudioDept

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Additional Online Resources for Research

**Freedmen's Bureau**
The US Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (or the Freedmen's Bureau), was created by the US government to assist former slaves. The bureau was established in the eleven rebel states, three border states, Washington, DC, and Indian Territory in March 1865; it ceased to exist in the summer of 1872. During its operation, the bureau provided resources for African Americans including legalizing marriages, reuniting family members, and recording genealogical information.

In Indian Territory agents of the Freedmen's Bureau experienced difficulties. Freedmen in the territory generally had close relationships with the tribes. When new treaties were negotiated with the tribes after the Civil War, the bureau ceased operations, therefore cutting funding for education and assimilation efforts.

The Freedmen's Bureau records have been microfilmed and are available at the National Archives. Various institutions are currently indexing the records which will make them more accessible to researchers. FamilySearch currently offers access to Freedmen's Bureau marriage records at familysearch.org.

**Freedmen's Bank**
The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, also known as the Freedmen's Bank, was established in 1865 and maintained operations until 1874. The bank allowed newly-freed slaves to open their own bank account. The Freedmen's Bank records provide researchers information from forms that were required at the time an account was opened. The Freedmen's Bank was established in 17 states with 37 operating branches. The records have been microfilmed and are available at the National Archives; they are also online through HeritageQuest (subscription required) and for free at familysearch.org.

**Military Records**
Military records of African American servicemen have been kept since the American Revolution. During the Civil War, the United States Colored Troops was formed and kept records of the 185,000 members. These records can be found at the National Archives. The National Park Service offers an online Civil War Soldiers and Sailors database which includes the names of individuals who served at nps.gov/civilwar.

**Emancipation Petition Records - Washington, DC**
In 1862, slave owners and former slaves were able to post slave schedules in order to receive compensation from the US federal government, as per the Emancipation Act. These records can include names, ages, gender, residence, familial ties, and personal descriptions. These records can be found at the National Archives or on Ancestry.com (with a subscription).

**Southern Claims Commission**
The Southern Claims Commission records contain information about those who lived in the South but remained loyal to the Union during the Civil War. These records can include personal descriptions, military records, letters, diaries, family bible records, wills, testimonies, and probate records. The testimonies were given by those who applied and provide information about family members and neighbors in the county in which the applicant resided. These records can be found at the National Archives or on Ancestry.com (with a subscription).

**US Census Records**
Census records are a valuable resource, but it is important to keep in mind some limitations pertaining to African American records. Although free African American families may be listed in the 1850 and 1860 census, slaves were enumerated in a separate schedule which did not include the individual's name.

Slaves who died in the year preceding the 1850 or 1860 census may be listed in the mortality schedules for those census years. Mortality schedules listed the individual's name, age, sex, and birthplace. Census records can be found at the National Archives, online at Ancestry.com (with a subscription) or online for free at familysearch.org.